USDOT Connected Vehicle Overview

RWM Stakeholder Meeting

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Overview

- NHTSA Decision
- Safety Pilot
- Policy-Architecture Issues
- Mobility Program
- Basic Safety Message (BSM)

ITS Research Program Components

Applications

Technology

Policy

Safety			Mobility		Environment	
V2V	V2I	Safety Pilot	Real Time Data Capture & Management	Dynamic Mobility Applications	AERIS	Road Weather Applications

Harmonization of International Standards & Architecture

Human Factors

Systems Engineering

Certification

Test Environments

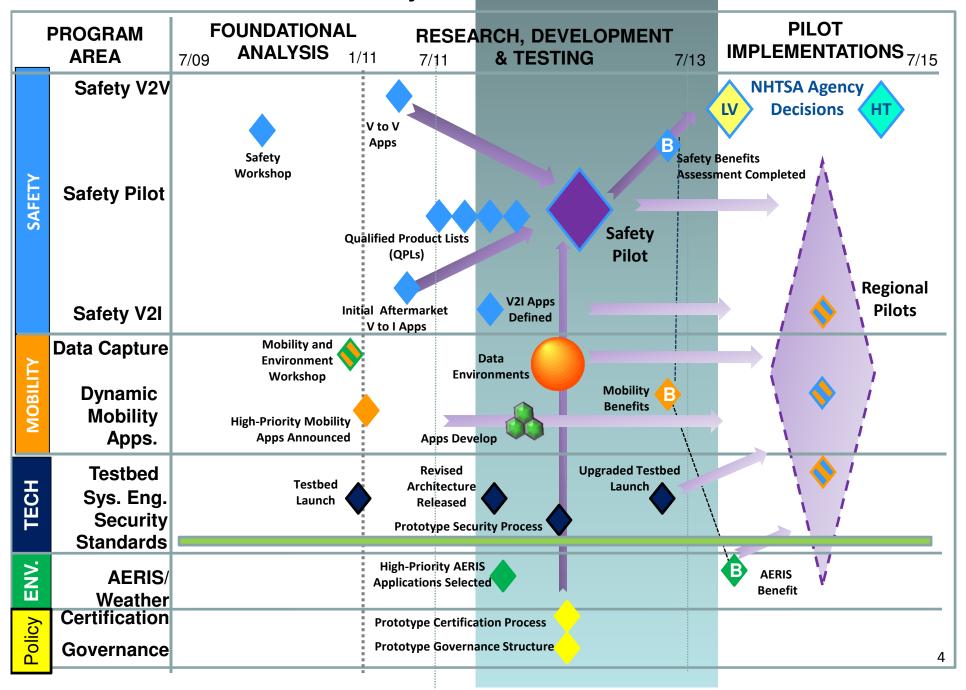
Deployment Scenarios

Financing & Investment Models

Operations & Governance

Institutional Issues

Major Milestones



Safety Pilot - Objectives

■ Generate empirical data for supporting 2013 and 2014 decisions

- Show capability of V2V and V2I applications in a real-world operating environment using multiple vehicle types
- Determine driver acceptance of vehiclebased safety warning systems





Safety Pilot - Objectives (cont)

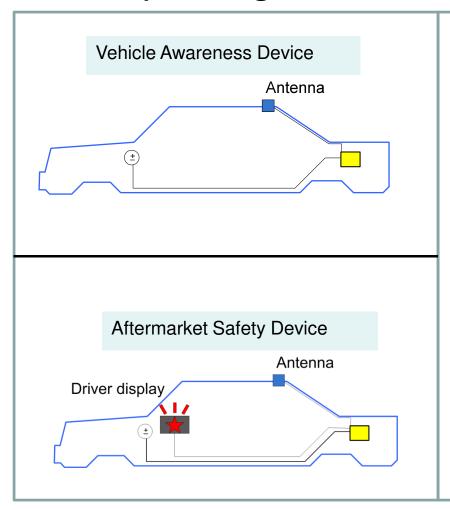
- Assess options for accelerating the safety benefits through aftermarket and retrofit safety devices
- Extend the performance testing of the DSRC technology
- Collect lots of data and make it available for industry-wide use
- Let others leverage the live operating environment

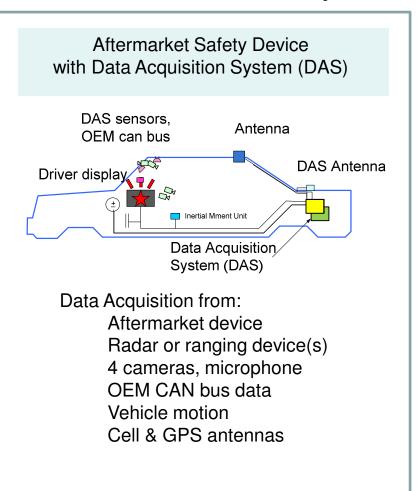






Device Installation Examples (Passenger vehicles - Drivers' own vehicles)







Commercial Vehicle Fleets (3 Integrated Trucks, 16 Retrofits, ~50 VADs)

Con-way Freight

- Less-than-truckload carrier (daytime pickup/delivery, nighttime line-haul)
- UMTRI/DOT partner in past projects

Sysco Detroit LLC

- Food-service products for restaurants, schools, etc.
- Mix of tractors, trailers







Transit Vehicle Fleets (3 Integrated Buses, ~100 Vehicle Awareness Devices)

Ann Arbor Transit Authority

- Operates 67 buses
- Active in national programs



University of Michigan

- Operates 61 buses
- Model deployment area spans two separate campuses with high bus traffic between and within.

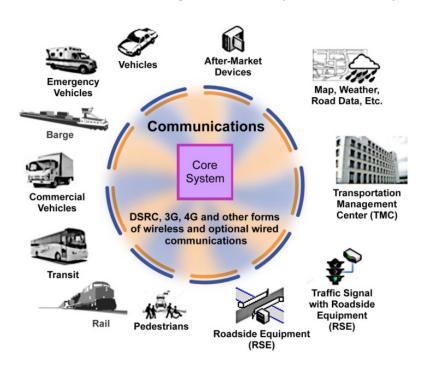


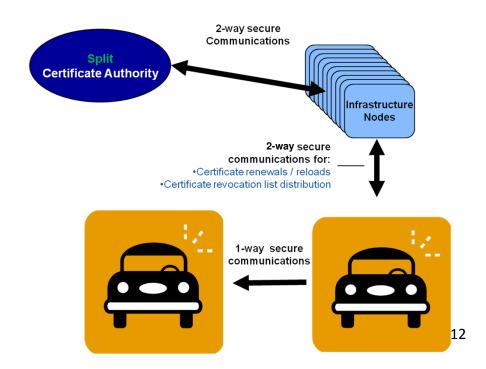
Policy Research Focus

- Determine if V2V is feasible to implement
 - Security Needs
 - Functional Requirements
 - Physical/Technical Requirements
 - Operational & Organizational Requirements
 - Financial Sustainability and Responsibility

Policy - Security Network

- The V2V/V2I system requires communications media for two critical purposes:
 - Secure communications for distribution of certificates and revocation lists to make sure that entities on the system are legitimate users
 - Trusted communications for delivering safety application data and messages (and, potentially, other applications and services)





Critical Questions

- Which communications media can support the needs for distributing security certificates? Choices include:
 - Existing Cellular Networks
 - Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC)
 - WiFi
 - Vehicle-Based Security Option
- What are advantages and limitations of each?
- How should the organizational functions of security certificate distribution and management be structured?
 - Who should be responsible for them and how should they be funded initially and over time?

Supportable Operationally – Certificate Management

- Develop Certificate ManagementOrganizational/Operational Models:
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Organizational models
- Project Schedule:
 - Options due in winter 2011
 - Public meeting in April 2011 (for organizational analysis and network options – interim analysis for both projects)
 - Prototype testing: June 2012
 - Test Results and Evaluation of Approach: Jan 2013
 - Final Report: July 2013

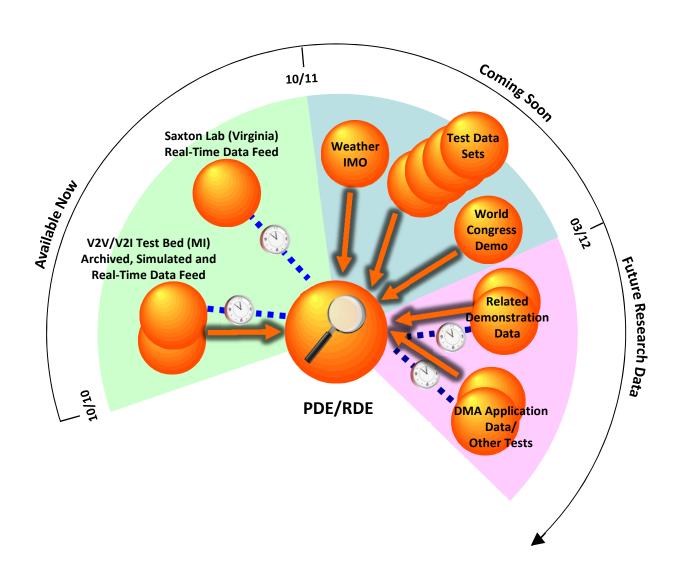
Supportable Operationally – Financial Models

- All security network options require financing for operational support
 - All public politically feasible?
 - Public/private partnership what type of framework?
 - All private where's the value?
 - Data
 - Transactions
 - -Spectrum
 - -Other

Mobility Program

Dynamic Mobility Applications Real-time Data Capture and Management Reduce Speed Transit Signal 35 MPH Priority Vehicle Status Data Weather **Application** Infrastructure ..65 mph... Status Databrakes on....two passengers... Real-Time Travel Info Data Fleet **Environment** Management/ Weather Data **Dynamic Route** Guidance Signal Phase & **Truck Data** Timing Adjusts Real-Time Conditions Location Safety Alerts Data and Warnings Transit Data

Data Capture and Management: Near-term Data Products



Data Capture and Management – Key Issue

- Assessment of Data Elements in the SAE J2735 Basic Safety
 Message
 - What can we do with the Data if delivered only via DSRC (Density of roadside locations to be effective)?
 - What can we do if the data is delivered via other communication media?
 - Are there other critical data elements?
- Do we need to modify the SAE J2735 Probe Data Message Process and do we need to develop a performance criteria standard?

High-Priority Dynamic Mobility Applications

- High priority mobility applications identified (many also have safety impact)
- Oordinated Adaptive Cruise Control
- Peed Harmonization
- Queue Warning
- Intelligent Traffic Signal System
- Transit Signal Priority
- obile Accessible Pedestrian Signal System
- Onergency Communications and Evacuation
- Scident Scene Pre-Arrival Staging Guidance for Emergency Responders
- wcidents Scene Work Zone Alerts for Drivers and Workers

High-Priority Dynamic Mobility Applications (2 of 2)

- Next Generation Integrated Corridor Management
- Transit Connection Protection
- Dynamic Transit Operations
- Dynamic Ridesharing
- Freight Traveler Information
- Traveler Information

Basic Safety Message (BSM) Fundamentals

- Connected V2V safety applications are built around the BSM,
 which has two parts
 - BSM Part 1:
 - Contains the core data elements (vehicle size, position, speed, heading acceleration, brake system status)
 - Transmitted approximately 10x per second
 - BSM Part 2:
 - Added to part 1 depending upon events (e.g., ABS activated)
 - Contains a variable set of data elements drawn from many optional data elements (availability by vehicle model varies)
 - Transmitted less frequently
 - No on-vehicle BSM storage of BSM data
 - The BSM is transmitted over DSRC (range ~1,000 meters)
- The BSM is tailored for low latency, localized broadcast required by V2V safety applications

Mobility Programs: BSM Assessment Activity

- Assess the extent to which the BSM supports or enables mobility applications
 - To what degree is a DSRC-based BSM Part 1 message critical to realizing transformative benefits from mobility applications?
 - What key elements of BSM Part 2 or other vehicle-based data might be needed?
 Where and how often?
 - Can other messages tailored for cellular communication augment a DSRC-based BSM?
 - As we add data from mobile devices and fixed sensors, how much improvement do we see in application effectiveness?

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Role of BSM Part 1 Via DSRC In Support of Mobility Applications

- BSM Part 1 via DSRC provides the vehicle data needed to support a few mobility applications that require low latency and localized broadcast exchange
 - Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control
 - Queue Warning
- These applications will likely be successful wherever DSRC-capable roadside infrastructure (RSEs) is deployed
 - Key intersections
 - Major interchanges

Key Elements of BSM Part 2 Needed for Mobility Applications

BSM Parts 1 and 2 via DSRC provides the vehicle data needed to support some localized mobility applications

MOBILITY APPLICATIONS (where roadside units deployed)

- Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control
- Speed Harmonization
- Queue Warning
- Transit Signal Priority
- Incident Scene Work Alerts

KEY PART 2 DATA ELEMENTS TO SUPPLEMENT PART 1 DATA

- Weather Data (with examples)
 - Ambient Temperature
 - Ambient Air Pressure
 - Traction Control Status
 - Wiper Status
- Vehicle Data (with examples)
 - Exterior Lights Status
 - Type
 - Antilock Brake System Status

HOWEVER: DSRC link burdened by redundant Part 2 elements

Using Cellular Messages to Augment BSM for Mobility Applications

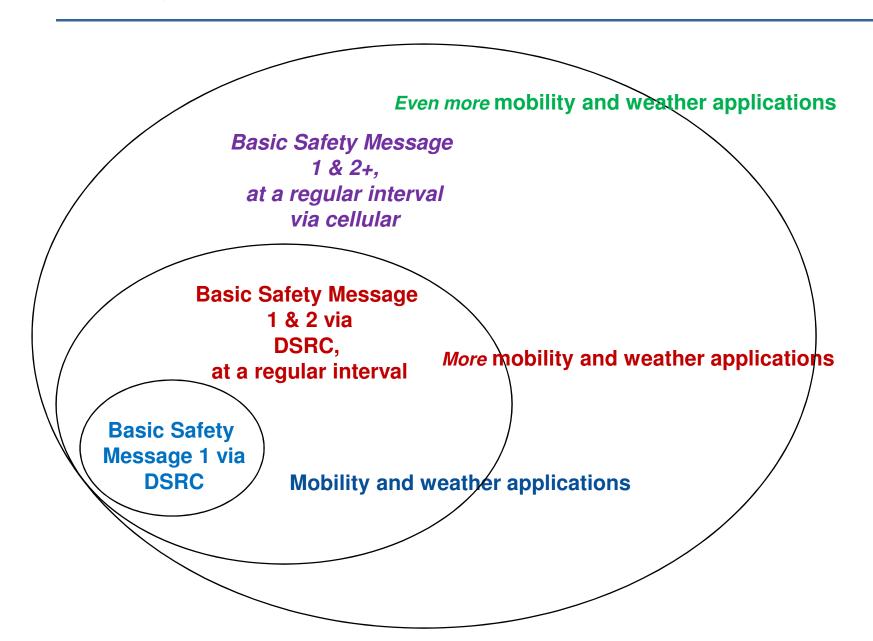
- Most mobility applications do not require BSMs 10 times per second
- Many applications require data captured over a wide area, not just localized data near a roadside unit (storage and/or wide-area communications needed)
- Possible Approach:
 - Vehicles transmit BSM Part 1 plus key Part 2 elements less frequently
 - Transmit via DSRC when available, Cellular otherwise

Augmenting BSM with key Part 2 elements via Cellular provides the vehicle data needed to support nearly all mobility applications

- Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control
- Speed Harmonization
- Queue Warning
- Intelligent Traffic Signal System
- Transit Signal Priority
- Mobile Accessible Pedestrian Signal System
- Emergency Communications and Evacuation
- Incident Scene Pre-Arrival Staging Guidance for Emergency Responders

- Incidents Scene Work Zone Alerts for Drivers and Workers
- Next Generation Integrated Corridor Management
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Data Question



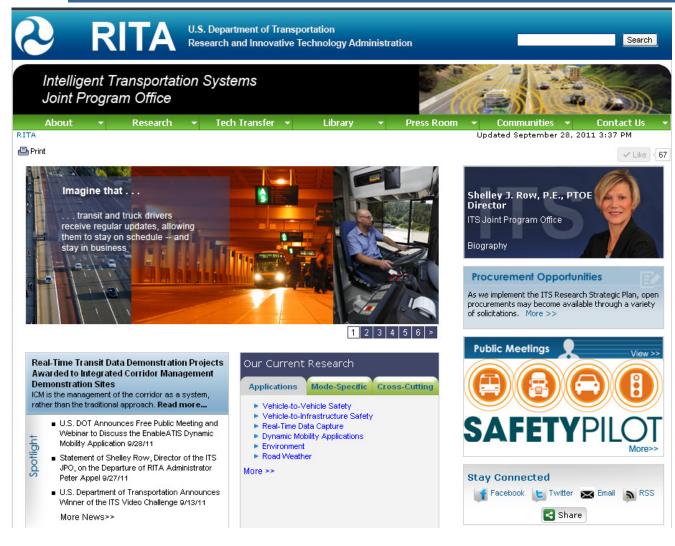
Summary of Initial Assessment: BSM and Mobility Applications

- The Mobility Program (DCM/DMA) is currently engaged in a research program intended to identify:
 - Key Part 2 and other vehicle-based data elements required by high-priority mobility applications
 - Required frequency and latency
 - Likelihood of OEMs to share these data
 - Need to store data on vehicles
 - Targeted use of triggers to reduce data redundancy
 - In conjunction with the safety program, identify business and financial models to support deployment
 - Examine vehicle data needs in light of additional data from mobile devices and fixed sensors

Mobility Program: Schedule of BSM-Related Next Steps

- Updates to BSM Role Assessment Research
 - May 2012: Application ConOps Update
 - September 2012: BSM Data Analysis Update
 - May 2013: Impacts Assessment Benefit/Cost Update
- Stakeholder Engagement
 - OEM Engagement through VIIC
 - AASHTO Engagement through Pooled Fund Study
- BSM Data Analysis
 - Safety Pilot Model Deployment
 - Mobility-related Technology Testing

For More Information



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